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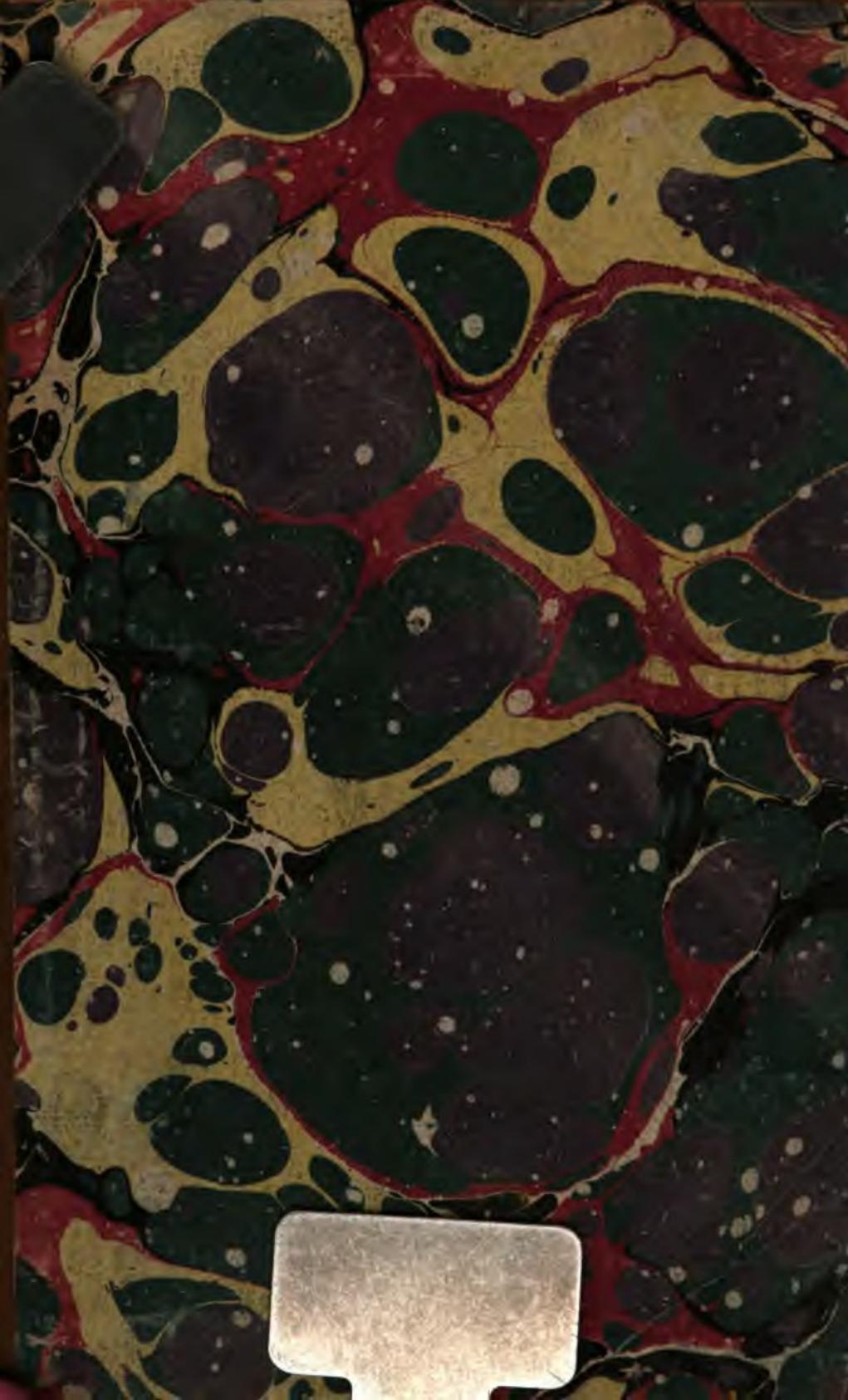
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G. A. Suffolk

8° 20





Gough. Add. Suffolk

8° 20:

Inserted,

a portion of the base, a private
place, as I believe), base of which
I suppose another inscription. It
is not mentioned in Walker's
Literary Antedates.

Also, to front p. 34, a Norman shield
base, found at Bury Castle.





GREAT YARMOUTH

-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, held

on the 1st D^ray, Tuesday, the 30th July, 1841.

W. Boynton

R E M A R K S
UPON THE
GARIANONUM
OF THE
R O M A N S.







J.J. F.R. & A.S.S. 1773.

Dawson Turner -

R E M A R K S

UPON THE

G A R I A N O N U M

O F T H E

R O M A N S:

T H E

S I T E A N D R E M A I N S

F I X E D A N D D E S C R I B E D:



By J O H N I V E S, Esq;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, AND FELLOW OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Quis est quem non moveat clarissimis Monumentis
testata confignataq; Antiquitas? CIC.

L O N D O N:

Printed for S. HOOPER, No. 25, Ludgate-Hill.

M D C C L X X I V.

Dawson Turner



A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THIS little Work took its rise from an evening's conversation with a Literary Friend, who desired the Author's opinion upon this venerable ruin. Complying with that request, he drew up the following Sketch, and, presuming upon the flight manner in which this Station has been mentioned by preceding Antiquaries, now makes it public.—To investigate Roman laws, or to delineate British customs, was no part of his design. These have been considered by abler hands. His pages, therefore, are confined to the spot on which GARIANONUM is situate, and bounded by its walls.—There is one thing remarkable in this Tract, that

the

ADVERTISEMENT.

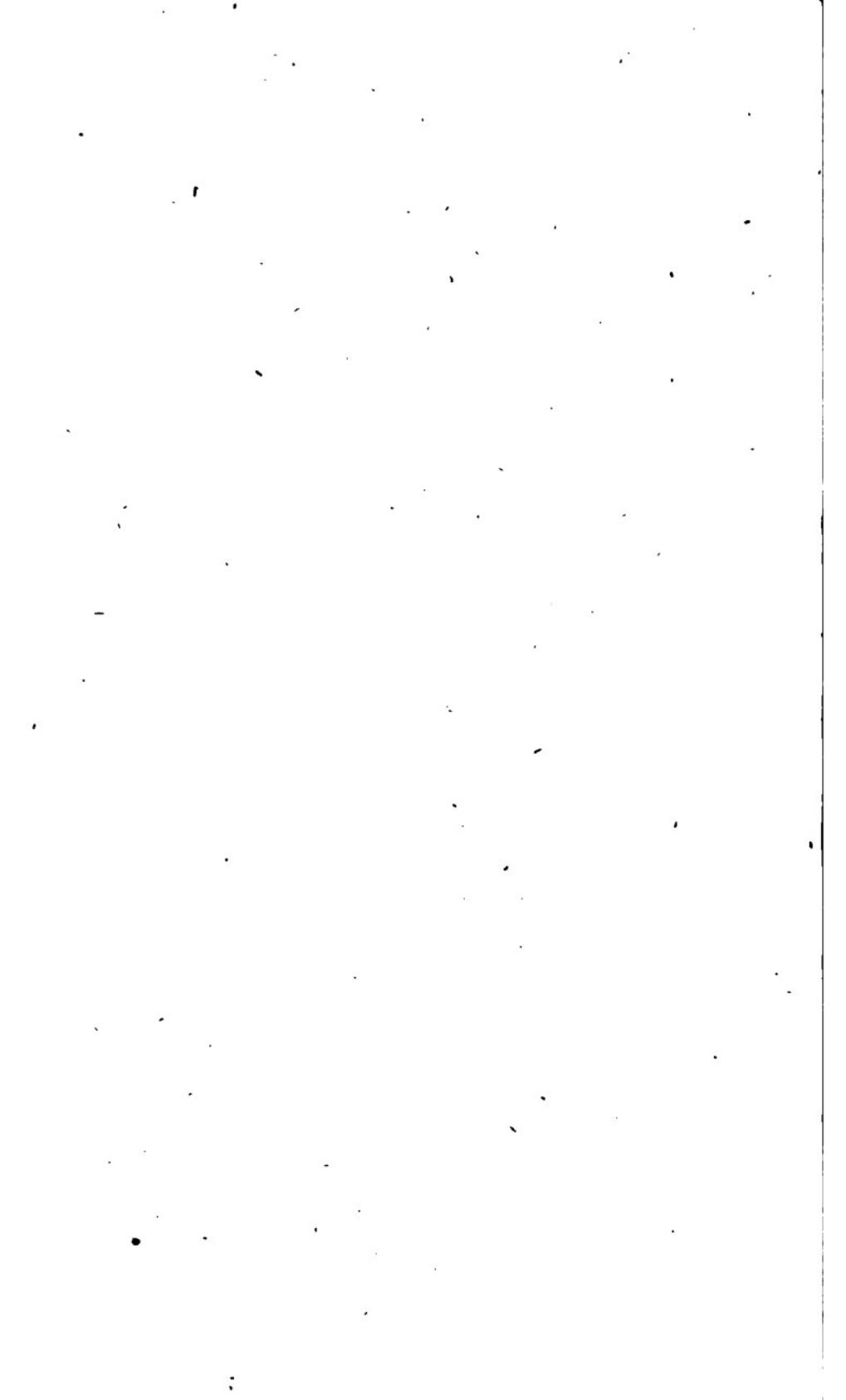
the general connection between the Letter-press and the Plates is reversed; for here, the former is to be considered only as illustrative of the latter.

*Great-Yarmouth,
St. Alban's Day,
1774.*

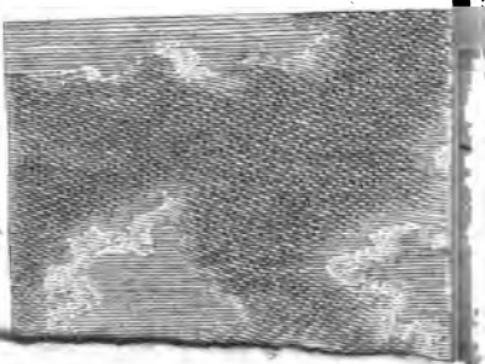


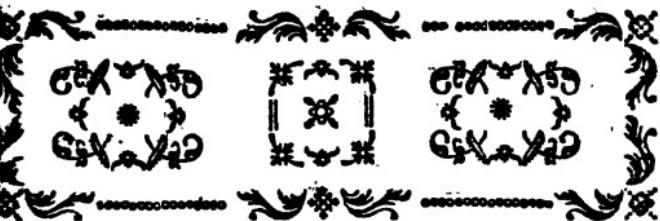
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REMARKS UPON THE GARIANONUM OF THE ROMANS.

 H E R E are few remains of Roman buildings in Britain, so considerable for its preservation, and yet so little noticed by writers, as the ancient Garianonum.—Those who mention it, do it slightly; and most of them dispute its situation.—Whilst Richborough is celebrated by a Battely, this rival station, equal in antiquity, and superior in remains, has met with no Historian:—the present cursory attempt will therefore be more excusable.

It appears from the Notitia Imperii, that the *Præpositus Equitum Stablesianorum* was stationed at the mouth of the Yare; and from that circumstance this Commander was stiled Gariennonensis.—An assertion which carries such positive proof, none have been hardy enough to deny;—but the difficulty is, to fix the site of his residence, to discover where he pitch'd his tents, and to inform Posterity where the Roman banner, first display'd its Eagle on the Iceniian shore.

In this research we are destitute of any assistance from the Itinerary of Antoninus, the great guide which leads us through Britannia Romana.—Respecting Garianonum it is silent;—nor have we any military way to direct our steps: the Ermine-street comes no farther East than Venta Icenorum; and whatever viciniary or occasional roads led to Garianonum, as they were not raised with that care and permanency as the great military ones, we cannot expect them to be obvious at this day.

The great Father of our National Antiquities, the venerable Camden, places the Roman Garianonum at Burgh-Castle, in Suffolk (1) : my learned Countryman, Sir Henry Spelman, an almost cotemporary writer, endeavours to fix it at Caister, near Yarmouth, in Norfolk. Passing by lesser authorities as advocates for the latter opinion, let us consider the sentiments of the good old Knight upon it, as his own words inform us : “ Veterem Garianoni sedem
 “ oblivioni tradidit alveum destituens flu-
 “ vius, sedisque et fluvii incerta vestigia :
 “ videntur eam duo vendicare ; Burgh
 “ Castle in agro Suffolciano, quod meri-
 “ dionali fluvii lateri hodie incumbit, et
 “ a boreali riv distans mille passus Castor
 “ villula. Romanum ostendunt ambo spe-
 “ ciem ; illud quadrilateram oblongam
 “ Castrametationem, muro coronatum, sed
 “ remotiorem a mari, et loco paludibus et
 “ angustiis ita impedito, ut equestribus
 “ male conveniat turmis ; haec in ipso litore

(1) Vol. I. Ed. 1722, p. 465.

" mari etiam et muniminis rudera proderis;
 " campestri loco, equitumque discurioni
 " litoris præsidio, quod huic comiti, huic
 " equitatui demandatum fuit, commodis-
 " simo. Interiora enim et mediterranea
 " comes alius tuebatur, peditumque magis
 " cohortibus quam turmis equitum. Gari-
 " anorum igitur Castorem pono, Camdeno-
 " licet Burgh arrisit. Conducit in senten-
 " tiam nostram Castor, nomen a Romanis
 " sumptum, præsertim eum in tota Anglia
 " nihil quod sciam hujus nominis reperi-
 " tur, non Romanum (2)." The great
 objection which Sir Henry Spelman and
 the followers of his opinion make to Burgh
 as the Roman Garianonum, is its distance
 from the sea, being surrounded with mar-
 shes, and incommodiously situated for Ca-
 valry. The state of the country when
 the Romans built and Sir Henry wrote,
 was very different :—had it been the same,
 his remark would have been just;—but du-
 ring the revolutions of so many centuries,

(2) Icenis, p. 154.

The appearance of every country is frequently altered, and suffers many changes.—Effects of this kind are produced from many causes:—some of them from the most latent, which distort the face of Nature, and leave monuments of their operations for posterity to wonder at.

Upon observing the flat country for four miles, the distance between Caister and Burgh, (a considerable part of which is still water, and retains a Saxon appellation (3),) it evidently appears to have been once covered by the Ocean, and the mouth of the Yare, at that time, an Æstuary, or arm of the sea: Tradition, the faithful preserver of many a fact which History has overlooked or forgotten, confidently and invariably asserts it.—To assist this opinion, is inserted

(3) *Bardanum* 36, 6. i. e. latus fluvius. *Hist. Eccl. Petroburg.*
Bardanea. Nullus est hodie (quem quidem novi) hujus appellationis fluvius; nec è multis qui sunt in agro Cantabrigiensi & vicinibus, scio quis hic sit, si ullus sub hoc nomine hodie reperitur, suspicor vocari Broadwater.—*Gibsoni Nominum Locorum Explatio ad finem Chron. Saxon.* pag. 15.

the ancient map of Garienis Ostium, as it is supposed to have appeared in the year One Thousand. The original remains in a chest called the Hutch, belonging to the Corporation of Yarmouth, and was copied from one still more ancient (which appeared to be in a perishing condition), about the time of Queen Elizabeth. I do not pretend to vouch for the authenticity of this paper; and I produce it, not to confirm, but to explain my opinion.

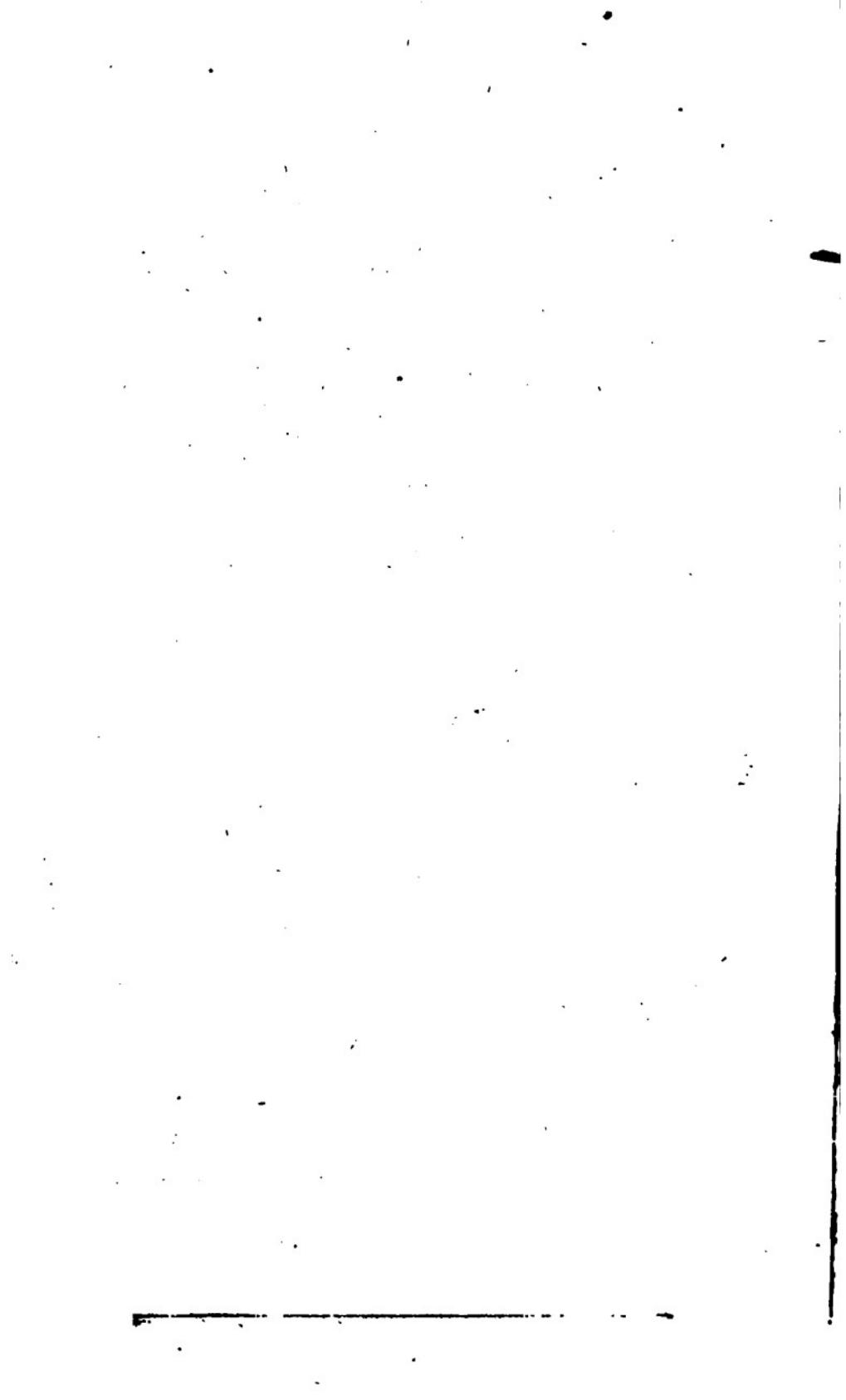
It is far from being in the least problematical to assert, that the City of Norwich, like the Town of Yarmouth, had its original from the number of Merchants and Fishermen resorting thither for the pecuniary advantages of commerce; the same stream equally flowing to each; and the same means which brought emolument to the one, carried opulence to the other (4).

(4) NORWIZ. ancientement fust un lieu de Grand Fishinge. Vide Cart. Alfr. Est-Anglorum. Epi sancto Edmundo—Mansu-ram suam in NORWICO que annuatim reddit unum lastum de Halecibus. Monast. Ang. Vol. I. fo. 294.

*thereon A.D. 1000.
ya in Pergamen delineatione illuminat:*

SVFFOLKE





About the time of Edward the Confessor,
 the sea retreated from the sand at the mouth
 of the AEstuary on which Yarmouth now
 stands ; “ and then there were two Chan-
 nelles for Shippes and Fishermen to passe
 “ and enter into that arme of the sea for ut-
 terance of theirre fishe and marchandizes,
 “ whiche were conveyed to diverse partes
 “ and places, as well in the countye of Nor-
 “ folke as in the countye of Suffolke, by
 “ reason that all the wholle levell of the
 “ marshes and fennes, which nowe are be-
 “ twixte the towne of Yermouthe and the
 “ citie of Norwiche, were then all an arme
 “ of the sea, enteringe within the lande by
 “ the mouthe of Hierus ; and this was a-
 “ boate the yere of our Saviour MXL.
 “ and longe before (5).—When this sand
 became inhabitable, and a considerable
 Town formed upon its banks, the course of
 the sea being altered, the rivers and mar-
 shes settled in the manner we now find

(5) MS. cui. Tit. “Grete Yermouthe; a Booke of the founda-
 cion and antiquyte of the sayde Towne,” &c. fo. 1,60. penes me.

them.—The Romans followed the course of the Æstuary as their Icenian Conquests multiplied, and after Garianonum founded the Venta Icenorum (6); to the south the station ad Taum (7), on that branch of the river called the Tese; and advancing by the northern stream, arrived at Elmham, where a station was placed also.

If I was inclined to depend upon a doubtful evidence, I should quote Sir Henry Spelman once more, and produce in favour of this system the story he has told us of Lothbroch the Dane, who was driven, in an open boat, from Denmark into the mouth of the Yare, and landed at Reedham.—The inference he draws from this tale is to our purpose:—“ Ex his vi-
 “ detur Reedham villam hanc parvam,
 “ magna Yermutha antiquorem esse. Nam
 “ si habitatoribus frueretur Yermutha cum
 “ Lothbrocus huc appulsus est, opem pro-

(6) Caft. , near Norwich.

(7) Taseborough.

“ culdubio.

" culdubio clamore implorasset attritusque
 " fame & itinere, ulterius non perrexisset
 " in fluvio." If the story is true, Lothbroch
 most probably entered the Yare on the north
 side of the great bank of sand on which
 Yarmouth was afterwards built, and stopp'd
 at Reedham, being the first opposite land
 he made.

One circumstance attends this opinion, which carries it above conjecture. In the marshes which lay between the two shores, and even at the walls of Garianonum, have frequently been discovered parts of anchors, rings, and other pieces of iron, which, however uncouth in their appearance, could have been of no service but for maritime uses, and must either have belonged to the vessels of the garrison, or have been left there by those unfortunate navigators who, in early times, visited this dangerous coast.

It is also to be remarked, that everywhere round the walls of the camp, are found immense quantities of sea-shells, particularly those of the oyster, forming a strata several

several feet deep, and scarcely admitting a doubt of the nearer approach of the sea or Æstuary of the Yare to this station, at the time of its Roman inhabitants; for it is hardly to be supposed, that the garrison, whatever might be their number, could consume so considerable a quantity of that fish, as their exuvia plainly inform us were there deposited. The advantage of gathering the British oyster from shoals and beaches situated under their own walls, could not be overlooked by the Roman garrison.—By them, they were esteemed a delicacy worthy the Prætorian table;—and as early as the reign of Vespasian, were exported to Italy as choice dainties for the Imperial one (8). From the shores of Kent, and from the neighbourhood of Richborough, were obtained those which bore the greatest price, and were reputed of the best flavour: and these were farther improved by fattening them in feeding-pits and artificial reservoirs; a practice invented by the Romans, and first made use of at Baiæ and

(8) Pliny, L. 9. Cap. 54. Juvenal, Sat. 4. Ver. 140.

Puzzoli, ninety years before the Christian Era.

The mouth of the Yare being found in this state at the time of the Roman advent, I place *Garianonum* at BURGH CASTLE, which stands on the south side of it;—a situation which entirely obviates the objections of Sir Henry Spelman and Bishop Gibson (9), and proves it to have been extremely commodious, and admirably adapted, for those very purposes for which they are displeased with it—for the protection of that shore which these troops were stationed to defend, for their military exercises, and for their sudden excursions.

Upon a stream whose largeness and rapidity must have made it formidable to passing armies; upon a shore particularly exposed to the depredations of lawless pirates; and upon the principal entrance of a country possessed by a brave and hardy people; Garianonum must have been a sta-

(9) Camden, Edit. 1722, V. I. p. 465.

sion of the greatest importance to the Romans.—It gave them weight and consequence in the eyes of the Britons, who were destitute of every idea of mural fortifications;—it established their influence, extended their territories, and afforded them a secure retreat, and an impregnable defence, against the warlike Iceni, who, animated with the spirit of our immortal Boadicea, frequently rose in arms against the invaders of their native soil.

In each of these views did the politic Romans consider their new-erected camp; in every respect it answered their designs, and in every particular corresponded with their wishes.—From hence they commanded the Æstuary of the Yare, the German Ocean, and the interior country; and from hence they derived a power and consequence sufficient to awe, and capable of intimidating any military attempt the Britons could form against them,

Destitute of express records, and encountering the clouds with which Ignorance and Inattention have sabled over our Anglo-Roman Antiquities; 'tis from the tenour of General History alone, that we are enabled to fix a time for the building of this fortress: without such a consultation our utmost researches would fail us, and we should have only the miserable alternative of gueſſing at the period, or passing it by unnoticed.

A regular detail of the ſuccesſes of the Roman arms in Britain, is found in other Authors: for this work it would be too diſſufe. That portion of Anglo-Roman History which more immediately respects Garianonum, is ſhort and limited;—it commences with the reign of Claudioſ, and it extends no further.

This Emperor, who assumed the purple at 50 years old, had neither the ſpirit, courage, nor perseverance of his great predecessor; yet ambitious of following the ſteps of Julius, he formed the deſign of compleating

pleating what Cæsar had begun, and of reducing Britain to a Roman Province: in pursuance of which, he arrived here about the year of Christ 45, having previously sent Aulus Plautius with troops sufficient, to effect his intention. After about six months stay, he returned to Rome; and triumphed—for conquests never obtained, and for victories never won (10).

After the Emperor's departure, Plautius remained here near four years, and carried on the Britanic war with spirit and success. Upon his return to Rome, he received the honour of an Ovation.—Next in command was the Pro-Prætor, Publius Ostorius Scapula; an experienced officer, in

(10) Suetonius in Claudio, c. 17. confirmed by an inscription in the Barberini Palace at Rome:

T. CLAVDIO. CÆS.
AVGVSTO.
PONTIFICI. MAX. TR. P. IX.
COS. V. IMP. XVI. P. P.
SENATVS. POPVL. Q. R. QVOD.
REGES. BRITANNIÆ. ABSQ.
VLA. JACTVRA. DOMVERIT.
GENTESQUE. BARBARAS.
PRIMVS. INDICIO. SVBEGERIT.
whom

whom conduct and courage were equally united.—To him the Romans were indebted for the subjection of the Iceni;—to him they were obliged for the retention of their conquests;—and to him we owe the founding of Garianonum.

No part of the policy of this General claims our attention so much, as that which we are particularly bound to observe—the construction of fortresses upon the Severn, the Avon, and the Nen: This upon our own Yare, and many of those in the interior country, owe their foundation to Ostro-rius.—This effectual method of curbing that high spirit of Liberty inherent in the native Britons; of dissolving their alliances, breaking their power, and dividing their resources; was the system of this gallant Officer. How well it succeeded, the Anglo-Roman History amply informs us; for without the protection of these mural encampments, neither conquest nor security could have attended the Roman banner in Britain.

From

From this period we date the rise of Garianonum, built by the command, and by the Soldiers of Ostorius, and garrisoned by a cohort of veteran troops lately returned victorious from a battle with the Iceni.

Leaving them in secure possession of their new-erected Castrum, let us farther consider the claim of Caister to have been the Garianonum.—It is slightly founded, and very ill supported;—but so respectable an authority as Sir Henry Spelman, must not be trifled with.—He urges its name, remains, and superior convenience of situation:—the latter argument has been refuted; the two first only remain to be considered.

At this time, not the least vestigia of Roman building appear at Caister. That there were some when Sir Henry wrote, is highly probable; for I think this great and learned Antiquary could never have been guilty of so glaring an absurdity, as to mistake the venerable remains of Sir John Fastolfe's seat for Roman workmanship. But

so far from proving it to have been Garianonum from its name (9), (on which he lays so much stress) that this very circumstance clearly points out the contrary; for that was a peculiar name expressive of the design and use of the building, and this only an indefinite term bestowed on all the smaller Castra.—Allowing Caister then to have been a Roman station (10), and yet not Garianonum; it is necessary to prove what station it was.

The ingenious Antiquary of Manchester has so well informed us for what purpose these smaller Camps were constructed, that it would be injustice not to use his words in their description.

“ The stations in Britain being generally
“ fixed upon the southerly slope of a hill

(9) Caister. S. à Castrum.

(10) Many Roman Coins (now the only evidences that remain) have been found here; the earliest I have met with, was a Galba. “ Most have been found in a place called the East Bloody-Burgh-furlong, belonging to Mr. Thomas Wood, from whom we have received divers silver and copper coins.”—Sir Thomas Brown's Hydriotaphia, p. 18. 1658.

“ or bank, they were well calculated for our
 “ winters, and as ill for our summers. The
 “ Romans, therefore, naturally constructed
 “ another Camp for their residence in the
 “ latter. And their *Castra Æstiva* are an
 “ addition to the regular fortresses, which
 “ has been long noticed in general, though
 “ it has been seldom pointed out in parti-
 “ cular. For this they necessarily selected
 “ some advantageous site, that was in the
 “ neighbourhood of the station, and fully
 “ open to the north. And every fortress
 “ in the kingdom which has a southerly as-
 “ pect in itself, and any convenient ground
 “ near it with a northerly one, must have re-
 “ gularly enjoyed the pleasing appendage
 “ of a Summer-camp (11).”

Such an appendage, no doubt, was Caif-
 ter to Garianonum; its situation corre-
 sponding with the usual practice of the Ro-
 mans in constructing their *Castra Æstiva*,
 and its name confirming it to have been a
 station not considerable enough to deserve

(11) Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 181.

a particular appellation. The Romans, fond of their own national customs, imported many of them into their provinces: hence the Villas of Italy were imitated by the Summer-camps of Britain. But in this case pleasure seems to have been but a secondary object; convenience and security were first consulted. Had the Romans pitched this Camp on the same side of the river as their larger, it would have answered no one of these purposes; but on the opposite shore it effectually secured them an agreeable retreat from the warmer situation of the southern bank, formed an additional guard at the entrance of the river, and was highly useful for excursions to the northern part of the country.

No situation could have been more convenient for these views than Caister. Placed upon an eminence (12), within sight of the larger station, the troops in the one, upon

(12) The situation of the Roman Camp at Caister is supposed to have been near the present parish-church, Coins having been found in an adjoining field.

the least emergency, could give the necessary notice to the soldiers of the other, by agreed signals.

Round our now well-cultivated fields, then cold, bleak and woody, the Romans diverted themselves with the pleasures of the chase : and cross our now green and fertile meadows, they navigated their vessels, and caught their fish.—Pleasure, ever subordinate to utility, united upon equal terms for their defence and amusement. In such a situation as Garianonum, with such a summer-camp as Caister, they could hardly regret the delights of Italy.

From the seventy thousand Romans (13) slain in one battle by the Britons under Boadicea, we naturally infer that the number of those people who came over into Britain must have been considerable. By much the greater part of them could never have resided in their fortifications, even when unemployed by war, and in times of the greatest security ; they must naturally,

(13) Tacitus—Dion Cassius makes the number 80,000.

there-

therefore, have sought for some other friendly covert, and established their temporary stations at suitable distances from their Camps. The sudden excursions they were often obliged to make, in pursuit of their enemies, and the necessity of frequent removals to different parts of the province, gave them neither leisure nor opportunity to raise fortifications at every place they inhabited ; but small and temporary stations exhibit traces of Roman inhabitants, where no Roman buildings remain, and where it is probable no Roman buildings were ever erected. At Buxton, in this county, the plough breaks many urns, tho' far distant from any acknowledged station, and our own Caister has none but nummulary remains.—The Britons were a sagacious as well as a brave and active people ; and what courage, opposed to conduct and discipline, could not effect, the frequent little stratagems of their chiefs in some measure supplied. Hence the sudden alarms of their adversaries drove the Roman architect to the tools of war ; and hence their inferior

stations could never boast that Roman
bricks,

Omnibus in muris, et in omni turre rubentes.

Upon a rising hill, near the confluence of the rivers Yare and Waveney, and overlooking a large extent of marshes which once formed the *Æstuary* it commanded, stands Burgh-Castle, the Garianonum of the Romans.—In the construction of this Camp, the Romans pursued their usual method of security in building, and practised their favourite military architecture.—It formed an irregular Parallelogram, the parallel sides of which were equally right lines, and equally long; but the corners rounded (14). Those Camps, which were one third longer than they were broad, were esteemed the most beautiful (15), but here the proportion is as two to one.

(14) The Romans in constructing their Camps seldom rounded the angles: Ilvelchester, Dorchester, Chesterford near Cambridge, Little Chester near Derby, Manchester, and this at Burgh, are some of the few fortresses in the kingdom where they have.—Vide Whitaker's *Manchester*, Vol. I. p. 35.

(15) *Vegetius*, Lib. 3. c. 8.

The principal wall of this station, in which is placed the Porta Prætoria, is that to the east, fourteen feet high, two hundred and fourteen yards long, and nine feet broad.—The north and southern walls are just the same height and breadth, and just half the length:—the western side has no remains of any wall, nor can we determine with any certainty, whether it ever had. The sea might possibly be considered as a sufficient barrier on that side, and the steepness of the hill as a collateral security.—Four massive round towers defend the eastern wall; the northern has one; and another, now thrown down, stood opposite on the southern. These towers were added after building the walls, and served not only to ornament and strengthen them, but as *Turres Exploratorii* (16); each having on the top a round hole two feet deep, and as many in diameter, evidently

(16) In litore quoque oceani ad meridiem, quo naves eorum habebantur, quia & inde barbarorum irruptio timebatur, turres per intervalia ad prospectum maris collocant, &c. Gildæ Historia, p. 12, Sect. 16, Ed. Oxon.

designed both for the erection of standards and signals, and for the admission of light temporary watch-towers, under the care and for the use of the speculatoris (17). The south-west corner of the station forms the Pretorium, raised by the earth taken out of a Vallum which surrounds and secures it, and which is sunk eight feet lower than the common surface of the Area. Near this was placed the south tower, which being undermined a few years since by the force of the water running down the Vallum, after some very heavy rains, is fallen on one side near its former situation, but remains perfectly entire. The north tower having met with a similar accident, is reclined from the wall at the top about six feet, has drawn down a part of it, and caused a breach near it.

To give the reader a better idea of the remains of this station, I have placed here the references to the two plans of it.—The ichnography of Garianonum exhibits the

(17) Lipfius de Machinis, p. 95.

area of the building—that upon a larger scale shows the country round it :

- 1 A. The Porta Prætoria.
- BB. The Area of the Station.
- CC. The Vallum.
- DD. The Prætorium,
- EE. The Clift.

- 2 A. Burgh Church.
- B. The Rector's House and Garden,
- C. Corn fields.
- E. The Camp.
- DD. The Level of Marshes.

Selecting this site as the most advantageous for their purpose, the limits of the station being marked out, and the ground levelled, the Roman soldiers began their new Camp. The foundation on which they erected the walls, was a deep bed of chalk and lime, firmly compacted and strongly beat down, and the whole covered with a layer of earth and sand, to harden the mass and exclude the water.—The next operation

tion was a singular one, and perhaps peculiar to this station; for the immediate foundation being thus formed, they covered it in every place with oaken planks near two inches thick, some of which are perceptible at this day: to these succeeded a bed of very coarse mortar, on which, in an irregular manner, were spread the first stones of the fabric.

The mortar made use of by the Romans in general, and upon this occasion in particular, was composed of lime and sand unrefined by the sieve, and incorporated with common gravel and small pebbles.— From the pits at Belton they procured the first, and their own beach afforded an ample supply of the latter.—In building their provincial fortresses they used only this kind of mortar: but they applied it to their work in two different and very opposite degrees; the one cold, in the common manner now in use, the other rendered fluid by fire, and applied boiling hot. From the artful mixture of both in the same building, and from

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from the coarse materials of the composition, this cement is extremely hard and durable, very difficult to break, and for several days indissoluble in water. The Romans raising the wall to a convenient height with the former sort, at the end of every day's work poured the latter upon it, which immediately filled up the interstices, insinuated itself through every part, combining the whole, and when cold proved a most powerful adhesive. The strength and firmness of mural encampments being the first consideration of the Romans, the less important designs of ornament were deferred to a time of greater peace and leisure: when this æra came, we find the Garrison of Garianonum ready to improve it. The walls of the Camp in their first rude state, exhibiting the artless masonry of the soldiers, appeared a crude and disgusting assemblage of unhewn flints, irregular, and deformed; and streams of liquid mortar just hardening into consistence, and running down from every gap, added to the disagreeable aspect. To correct so harsh a prospect,

prospect, and to give an appearance of art and uniformity to the whole, they faced the outside of the wall with bricks, interlayered in separate courses between layers of cut flint : by this means every part became alike, and beauty and variety were added to strength and stability.

The Roman bricks made use of at Burgh are of a fine red colour, and very close texture, tho' probably of that sort called by the Romans Crudus, from being baked by the heat of the sun ; as those which were burnt in the furnace were denominated Coctus (18). Their measurement answers exactly to the brick called by Pliny the Lydion, being one foot and a half long, one foot broad, and an inch and a half thick (19). It does not however appear, that the Romans had any exact standard for the size of their bricks : in different stations

(18) Vitruvius, I. ii. c. 3.

(19) Plin. Nat. Hist. Vol. i. p. 22.

their dimensions are considerably varied (20); nor have the ancients themselves determined it. We ought, however, to observe, that either in the choice of their materials, or in their method of preparing them, they far excel those of later days, being much harder and less porous than ours, and for durableness more resembling stone, for which they were undoubtedly substituted.

The round towers which defend the walls were probably not built till the garrison had erected their Summer-camp at Caister, from whence signals placed upon them could easily be discovered. It is certain they were erected after the walls were finished, not being united to them at the bottom, and only a small part joined at the top: their materials are the same as those of the walls, and they have a like facing of brick. The south tower being fallendown, and still remaining entire, discovers the manner in which it was built, and the

(20) From 24 inches long, 24 broad, and 3 thick, to 7 long, 7 broad, and one thick.

singularity of its foundation; the base showing, by the broad hollow lines cross it, the marks of the planks on which it was set; and these being placed transversely upon the bed of lime and sand, were designed to take off the pressure from the foundation as they carried the building upwards, and to give it greater strength and security.

In the area of the Camp, and in many of the fields round it, vast numbers of Roman Coins have been and are still found: none of them that I have met with, rise higher than the reign of Domitian, and the generality of them are much later. Coins of the Lower Empire are but little esteemed by collectors, and these of Burgh are seldom curious either for design or execution. Few are found of any other metal than Copper, and it has been my fortune to meet with only one of Silver—a poor solitary Gratianus: I am informed, however, by a near relation, that my maternal great-grandfather, John Smith, Esq. who possessed this Castle and Manor, had a considerable number of Sil-

ver Coins, and two Gold ones, ploughed up here ; which he presented to the truly learned Dr. John Moore, then Bishop of Norwich.

Many causes may be assigned for the discovery of such numbers of Roman Coins as our British stations daily afford: the desire of impoverishing the country, and preventing their treasures from falling into the hands of the Picts and Caledonians, seems to be one reason why the Romans buried them in the earth. The intestine feuds of Italy called them from their Britannic conquests between the years 418 and 427 ; and the Saxon Chronicle tells us, they gathered all the treasures which could be found in Britain, some part of which they hid ; and the rest (the most valuable and portable) they carried into Gaul :— Perhaps they had formed hopes of returning hither in better days, and of recovering their effects from whence they had deposited them. Perhaps, too, the desire of informing Posterity they were once masters here, might operate upon their ambition. Anxious

to

to transmit their prowess to future ages, and fond of displaying the grandeur of the Roman state, to these silent yet expressive Historians they intrusted their story and their fame.

In the commercial intercourses between the Romans and the Natives, the latter received their first ideas of money; and a considerable quantity of specie must necessarily have been in their possession when the Romans quitted the Island. So well, indeed, did they improve in pecuniary knowledge, that long before this period they had erected mints of their own, and produced rude imitations of the Roman Coinage. The simple efforts of the British Graver, and the elegant productions of the Roman Mint, are well contrasted by the learned Dr. Stukely (21).

The Britons, forsaken by their Roman guards, deprived of the flower of their own

(21) Plates of ancient British Coins.

troops, who were now become auxiliaries to the Romans ; and exposed to the ravages of their merciless northern neighbours ; frequently hid their money, when threatened with fresh invasions ; and if death or exile was the fate of the owner,— the secret was lost, and the treasure remained—till an accidental plough or pick-ax, once more, brought it to light. And as the produce of both the Roman and British Mints was current about this time, we may justly suppose that many parcels of Roman Coins were hid by the Britons themselves, especially such as are found with British Coins intermixt.

Another very obvious reason why such multitudes of Roman Coins are disseminated round every station, proceeds from that pious principle of the Heathen Mythology, by which the surviving friends thought themselves obliged to accommodate the sepulchral Urns of their deceased comrades, with a fund sufficient to discharge that con-

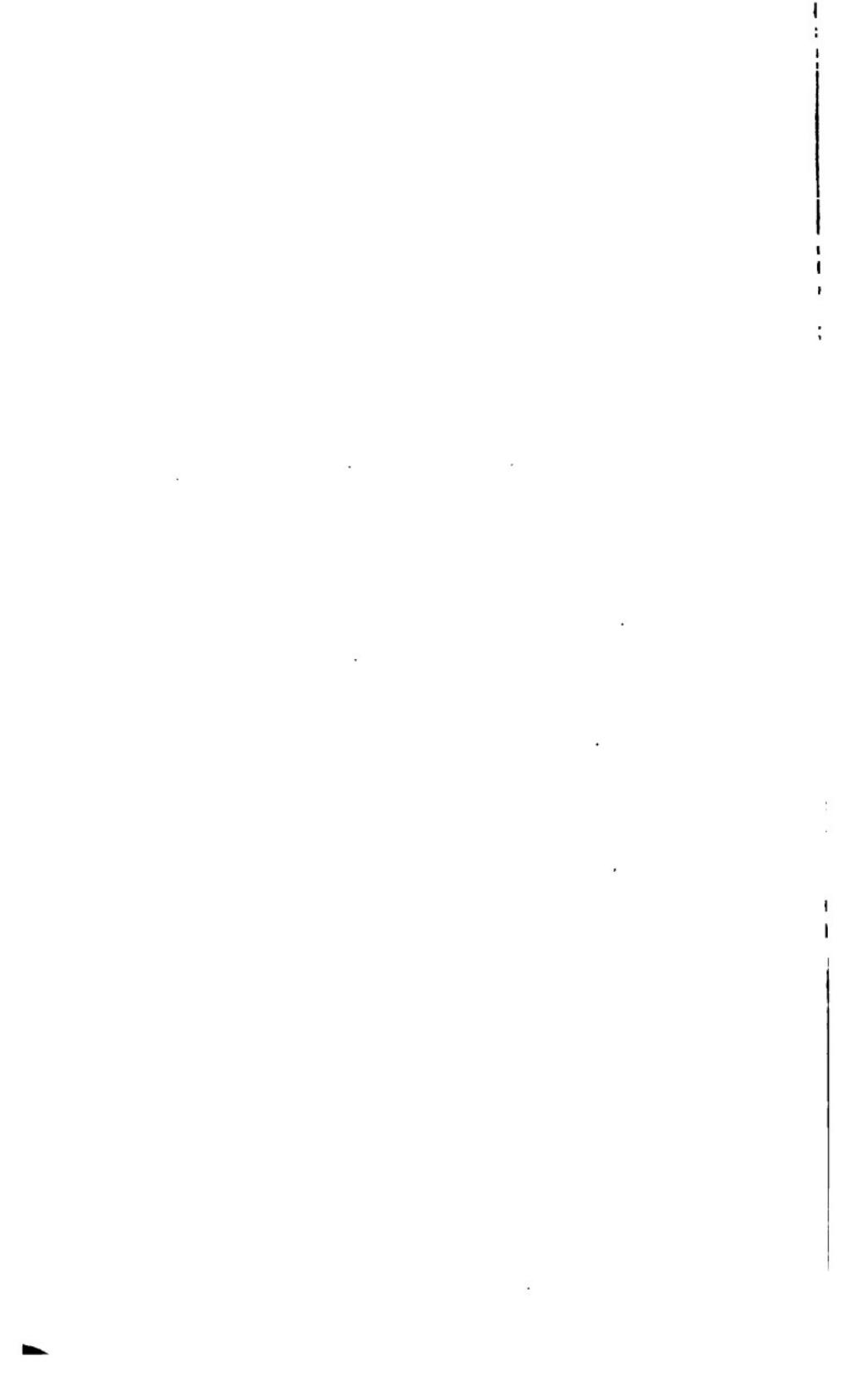
siderable fee; which the grim Ferry-man of Styx never failed to exact: and I believe many of our finest Cabinets are more indebted to the Naulum Charontis than to any other cause, for their beauty and variety; those Coins which were appropriated to that use, being frequently curious, and generally well preserved.

The field adjoining to the eastern wall of Garianonum, was the place allotted for depositing the ashes of the dead, and for the performance of the funereal rites. Here great numbers of Roman Urns have been found, and innumerable pieces of them are every where spread over it; but neither the workmanship, nor the materials of these Urns, have any thing to recommend them. They are made of a coarse blue clay, brought from the neighbouring Village of Bradwell; ill formed, brittle, and porous.—In the year 1756, a space of five yards square was opened in this field, and about two feet below the surface a great many fragments of Urns



URN FOUND AT BURGH CASTLE IN THE SPRING OF 1851.
ABOUT 4 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND.

SIZE TWO THIRDS.



Urns were discovered, which appeared to have been broken by the ploughs and carts passing over them : These, and the oyster-shells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, other remains found with them, plainly discovered this to have been the Ustrina of the garrison. One of these Urns, when the pieces were united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn, and had a large thick stone operculum on the top of it ; within, was a considerable number of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of Constantine, and the head of a Roman spear.

The easterly situation of this field corresponds with that of Mons Esquelinus at Rome ; the place assigned there for the interment of the common people, and a situation for which they seemed to have had great veneration. The officers of the garrison might possibly be interred within the area of the camp ; and four years since, upon pulling down part of the hill which formed the Prætorium, urns and ashes were

discovered in great abundance. Amongst them was found a stratum of wheat, pure, and unmixt with earth ; the whole of which appeared, like that brought from Herculaneum, quite black as if it had been burnt. A great part of it resembled a coarse powder ; but the granulated form of the other, plainly shewed what it had originally been. (22)

In the same place, and at the same time, was found a cochleare, or Roman spoon. It was of silver, and had a long handle, very sharp at the point ; that being used to pick fish out of the shell, as the bowl or other end, was to take up liquids and small meat (23). Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ,

(22) Similar to this discovery was that of a very considerable quantity of rye found at Thetford, the Roman Sitomagus ; and, excepting the different form of the grain, it had the very same appearance.

(23) *Sum cochleis habilis sed nec minus utilis ovis,
Numquid scis potius cur cochleare vocer ? Martial, Epig. 14.
121. Vide Antiquitates Rutupinæ, Ed. a. plate 11, pa. 1:4.*

and

and various other reliquiae of the Romans, are continually ploughed up in the fields adjoining to this Station : but Roman altars or inscriptions have never yet honored us with their appearance. The soil of the country being principally sand and gravel, affords no materials for such valuable remains : these, indeed, are chiefly to be looked for in the Coloniae and Municipia, and in such parts of Britain where stones and quarries are most plentiful.

The Notitia informs us, that the troops who garrison'd this Station, were a body of Cavalry called the Stablesian Horse, under the command of a Præpositus, who was particularly styled Gariennonenfis ; but what number of men they consisted of, or to what Legion they belonged, I am afraid we must be ever ignorant. A Camp so considerable as Garianonum, so strongly fortified, and of such importance, would necessarily require a large body of men to defend it ; and a detachment from the main body must as

necessarily have been stationed at the summer camp at Caister.—The Roman troops in Britain consisted of five Legions, which with their auxiliaries amounted to, about fourteen thousand horse, and seventy two thousand foot ; and these being distributed into near one hundred and fifty fortresses, the mean proportion of men to each is about one hundred horse, and four hundred and eighty or five hundred foot. Some stations could not accommodate so many ; others would naturally require more ; and the distribution of the Roman troops was ever formed upon the great plan of utility and convenience. The area of the Camp contained the garrison who defended it, being divided, according to their respective military employments, into an upper and lower partition. In the former was the Prætorium, and the tents of the officers ; and in the latter, the tents of the Centurions and common soldiers. On the right side of the Prætorium was the Quæstorium, for the Quæstor, or Treasurer of the army ; on the other

other were the tents of the Legati: and between the two partitions of the Camp was fixed the Principia, where their religious rites were celebrated, and the ensigns of the army deposited. This was the usual disposition of the garrison, in a Roman Camp; and, we may justly suppose, this at Burgh did not materially differ from the general method. The whole area of the station contains four acres, two roods; and, including the walls, five acres, two roods, and twenty perch.

From the bare outlines of the Roman History, and from a slight review of their transactions, both at home and in their Provinces, we shall find great reason to admire the wisdom of their civil and military establishments; and the vigour and firmness with which they pursued the great plan of universal Empire. Discipline and good order were earnestly recommended and strictly enforced in their Camps and Armies,—a regular system of

traffic carried on with the conquered natives,—military stores and provisions properly distributed,—and every part adapted for the interest of the whole.

Many parts of our Anglo-Roman Antiquities are elucidated by the Roman Historians; and all they have left us on this head has been connected and discussed (24). The aids we derive from them are considerable, but by no means sufficient for the liberal and inquisitive spirit of Curiosity. At the distance of seventeen hundred years, we may be allowed to guess at probabilities, when we cannot confidently assert facts; for assertions without argument, and suppositions without warrant, are like the wild flights of Enthusiasm, unsettled and contradictory. The transactions of early times are best delineated from the manners, laws, and customs of the agents; these fre-

(24) Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, B. 1.

quently afford a clue to the secret springs of action ; and unfold the gradual progress of arts and policy. Doubts and uncertainties occur in every literary pursuit, and none are more frequently obliged to combat them, than the Historian and the Antiquary.

As an Appendix to this slight sketch of the Roman Camp, at Burgh, I add the following Topographical notices respecting the Village itself.

Sigebert, one of the Heptarchial Kings, and fifth Monarch of the East Angles, had been banished into France by his half-brother, and predecessor Erpenwald, on a suspicion of aspiring to the Crown. During his exile, he embraced Christianity ; and after an interregnum of three years from the death of his Brother, ascended the East-Anglian Throne, in the year 636. The Christian faith had made some faint progress in his dominions, during the reign of

of his father, Redwald, who permitted it to be preached, but never espoused it. To reinstate some of his subjects in their belief, and to convert others, was the great object of Sigebert's ambition ; and to assist him in this design, he brought over from France, a Priest of Burgundy, named Felix, whom he procured to be consecrated Bishop of the East-Angles, by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury; and fixed the Episcopal See at Dunwich. Whilst Felix, under the patronage of the King, was spreading the Gospel amongst the East-Angles, Furseus, an Irish Monk (25), came over to his assistance, and collecting a company of religious persons, under the Monastic rule, placed them at Burgh, then called Cnoberisburg (26).

(25) Bede gravely assures us, that miracles were ascribed to Furseus, and that he was, like St. Paul, "wrapt up in Heaven." Bede, Hist. Eccl. lib. 3. cap. 19.

(26) i. e. Cynoberi-Urbs, from a Saxon Chief who had formerly resided here. Bed. H. E. ibid.

Sigebert

Sigebert may be considered as the founder of this early Monastery, and to the same Prince, that at St. Edmundsbury, then named Betrichesword, owed its origin; there he join'd himself to the religious, resigning his Crown, and renouncing the world. Egric, his successor, being attacked by Penda, King of Mercia, and obliged to try the fate of a battle, intreated him to leave his retirement, and command the East-Anglian troops in person, from a presumption that Heaven would crown the Royal Votary with success.—Yielding to the importunities of Egric, the abdicated monkish King met the Mercian: Victory declared for the latter, and Sigebert and Egric were numbered with the slain.

To Furseus and his Monks, the walls of the Roman Camp afforded a comfortable asylum, and like the Roman Soldiers, they lived in tents or huts within the area. At this early period, regular edifices for the service

service of Religion were unknown: Churches were erected with hurdles, and covered with straw; and such buildings were fully sufficient for the devotion of a people, who in compliment to their next Prince might return to Paganism.

Several of our Historians have confounded this Monastery with that at Bury, where Sigebert took the cowl (27); and have thought Cnobersburg and Betrichesword the same; but Bede's description, that it was "maris vicinitate amoenum," will by no means suit the latter, but agrees exactly with the former. By that situation, and from some privileges granted to it by King Anna, it might with much greater probability, be fixed at Blithburgh, where that Prince was interred; but in the Liber Eliensis, Blithburgh is mentioned under its present name, and a few pages before, the religious house at Cnobersburg is mentioned also.

(27) *Can. Brit. Ed. 1722. Vol. I, p. 45.*

In the distracted state of affairs during the Heptarchy, when every Prince was the avowed enemy of his neighbour, the Religious were not exempt from the common calamities ; and their profession, far from being their protection, often exposed them to greater hardships. The love of power, and the desire of conquest, frequently assumed the garb of religion, with our early Saxon Monarchs. In such wars, upon such motives, and with such a pretence, the difficulties attending their conquests were revenged by the severity with which they treated their captives. Each party triumphed in their turn ; and whoever were victors, the Monks or the Flamens were the first sacrifices. The death of Sigebert deprived Furseus of a great and zealous patron ; and to avoid the troubles which succeeded it, he left his Monastery at Burgh, and retired into France. The Monks, however, appear to have had much more constancy and resolution ; for by the favours granted to this religious society, by some

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of the latter Kings of the East-Angles, we find they remained there for several years: but how long they continued at Burgh, or when they left it, is uncertain.

That ancient and valuable survey of the landed property of this Kingdom, the Book of Doomsday, affords us the next account of this Village. From thence we are informed, that in the time of King Edward the Confessor, Bishop Stigand (28) held Burgh by socage. There were then four Carucates of land, ten Villains, five Bordarii, and two Servants belonging to the Manor; in demesne, there were three Carucates of land, four were distributed amongst the tenants, and the rest of the Lord's possessions were ten acres of meadow-land, three salt-pits, three runcini, six animals, seventeen swine, and one hundred and sixty sheep; and the yearly value of

(28) Then Bishop of Norwich, afterwards of Winchester, and lastly, Archbishop of Canterbury.

the whole was estimated at one hundred shillings. Under William the Conqueror, Radulph Balistarius was the Lord of this Parish ; and the possessions of the Manor in his time varied but little from those of his predecessor (29). But it is certain this Village was always a demesne of the Crown ; for by the tenure of Serjeantry, it was held by Roger de Burgo, Ralph his son, and Gilbert de Wefham ; at whose decease being surrendered into the hands of King Henry III. he granted it, with all the appurtenances, to the Priory of Bromeholme, in Norfolk, to be held by Serjeantry also.

By an inquisition taken in the 24th year of Edward the First, it appears that the Prior of Bromeholme held the Manor of Burgh of our Lord the King, in capite,

(29) Sub Tit' Terra Radulfi Balistarii, BURGH tenuit Stigandus Eps cu' foce T. R. E. xv sas' terre p man' lcp' x Will' & v Bord' tnc' ii Serv' modo nulla tnc' in dnio' iii car' modo ii Tc' hom i v car' modo iii, x ac p'ti' Saline lcp' ii runcini & vii an' & xvii porc' & cxx ov' i Ecclia x ac' & i ac' parti Tnc' val' c Sol mo' cvi Sol.

by Serjeantry, (30) (*viz.*) to find the King one Archer to follow his army into Wales, at his own proper expence, for forty days; which service was valued at 30l. per annum. And by another inquisition in the same year (31), the Prior claimed view of frank pledge, the assize of bread and ale, and free warren and wreck in this Manor. In the Register-Book of the Abbey of St. Bennet's, at the Holme (32), there occurs an agreement made between William, Abbot of St. Bennet's, and Clement, Prior of Bromeholme, whereby the latter grants the for-

(30) De Sergancijs Dic' qd' Prior de Bromeholme tenet man' de Burgo de dns' Rege in Cap' p serjanc' inveniendi Dno' Rege unum balistar sequitem in exercitu Dni R'a in Wallia sumptibus suis p prije p 40 dies et val per An'n xxx li'.

Plita Coronar apud Donewic A° 14 E 1 Rot. 27.

Prior de Bromehol tenet maner de Burg-Castle com' Suff' de Rede p Sergeantiam Esh. ad qd Dominum 31 E 1. No. 157.

(31) Prior de Bromholm sum' &c. de plito quo waro' clam' here' visu' franc' pl' emend' aſ' panis Cervis francæ warenn' et wrecc in Burgo in Ludding land.

Plita de quo waro' apud Gyppefwic. 14 E 1 Rot. 46.

(32) Regr de Hulme. fo. 93.

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mer " liberty to draw water at his wells
 " called Elbewells in Burgh, in Lothing-
 " land, to water his Sheep in the two
 " marshes, near the river of Norwich, call-
 " ed Southcotes, paying for the same two
 " cheeses yearly." Shortly after, the Ab-
 bot and Convent of St. Bennet's released all
 their rights in Burgh to the Prior and
 Monks of Bromeholme, who continued
 Lords of this Manor, till the dissolution of
 their House, 26th of Henry VIII. when,
 with their revenues, it again reverted to
 the Crown, who possessed it till Queen
 Mary sold it to William Roberts, Town-
 clerk of Yarmouth (33).

Upon the balk of a kitchen, in a small
 Farm-house in this Parish, is cut the fol-

(33) Fin. Suff 24. Hen. 3 n 8. de terr' & redd' in Burgo. — Cart
 26, Hen. 3, m 5. pro Eccl. de Burgh Luthorland.—Plac' coram
 Reg' 53, Hen. 3. rot. *** pro maner' de Burgo.—Fin Suff 55,
 Hen. 3, n 144 de terris ibid' scil' in Burgo.—Ceron. rot' 27 de
 serjeantia unum Balistarium in exercitu regio in Wallia pro maner'
 de Burgo. Cart. 6 Ed. 3 n 4 pro terris in Burgo.

lowing inscription. The words are in one line, and continued the whole length of the balk, with spaces between the fourth and seventh word; the letters are in relief, and about twice as large as the plate represents them. The inscription is as singular as the accident it commemorates—I read it thus,

*Bis acuad atin denuo reedificatur—Twyce
brent aforne is bylt agean by Robert Thorne
the Parson 1348—62.*

Robert Thorne, the Parson, for the benefit of the rude fore-fathers of the Village, has told us, in plain English, that this house was twice burnt, and he had rebuilt it. In attempting to say the same in Latin, he has strangely bewildered himself. The two words *acuad* and *atin* can be derived from nothing but the verb *acuo* (34), and the adjective *ater*, and then the sense is

(34) Applied to fire, to quicken, to stir up or increase it.

mysterious and obscure ; but the good Recto-
tor had probably received his education in
a Cloister ; and mean as his abilities may
appear to us, they were far from contemp-
tible in his time. The word following the
date, with the figures 62, I am unable to ex-
plain, but I imagine it to be the rebuilder's
age.

Burgh-Castle is a Rectory, anciently va-
lued at ten marks ; in the King's books at
£6. 13s. 4d. and being of the sworn value of
£44. 6s. 1d. is discharged of first-fruits and
tenths ; it now pays annually 1s. 5d. finan-
cials to the Bishop, 7s. 6d. procurations to
the Archdeacon ; and 1s. 6d. procurations
at the Bishop's visitation. The Parsonage-
house adjoins to the north-west corner
of the Church-yard, and has 39 acres of
Glebe belonging to it, and all the tythes are
paid in kind.

Roger de Burgh (35) gave the advowson of this Church to the Priory of St. Olave, at Herringfleet, for perpetual alms ; and King Henry the Third confirmed this donation to them. The Prior presented to the Rectory, and had a reserved pension of four marks out of it, which is still paid to the owner of St. Olave's : After the dissolution of the Priory, the Patronage of the Church came to the Crown.

The Church is a small building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and round tower ; it is dedicated to St. Peter.—There are several memorials for persons interred in it, but none of them remarkable, except the following inscription on a black marble near the Font.

(35) Dic' quod Eccl' de Burgh fuit in donatione Dni H. p'riss' Dni R's nunc, et Prior Sci' Olavi de Herringfleet. ten' advec' Eccl' de Burgo.—Postea ven' Prior et Dic' quod ipse habet advec' Eccl' prdcæ ex dono Rogeri de Burgo hend' in perpet' Eleemos' et Hen. Rex p'r Dni' Rx' nunc remisit eid' Priori et succ' et p'fert Cartas quæ hoc id' testant. Plitiz Cerone apud Gypp. A° 14 E 1. Ret. 27.

SISTE LECTOR ET
 ADSTÅ
 MONUMENTUM HOC EST
 THOMÆ GREENWOOD, ARMIGERI
 VIRI IN DIFFICILLIMIS TEMPORIBUS VERE
 SINGULARIS
 REGIAM MAJESTATEM INIQUISSIME PROSTRATA
 IMO SUBLATAM ETIAM IN JUDICIO
 FLEVIT ET VENERAVIT
 ECCLESIAM ANGLICANAM LACERATAM
 DIRUTAM ET FANATICORUM FURIIS
 UNDIQUE CONCULCATAM
 (VELINT NOLINT ISTI NIMIS PROSPERE SCELERATI)
 AGNOVIT UT AMICUS
 REVERITUS EST UT FILIUS
 ET QUANTUM IN SE POTUIT
 SUBLEVAVIT VINDICAVIT PROPAGAVIT
 UT XRISTIANUS.
 AC TANDEM HONORIS ET LABORIS PLENUS
 HUMILLIME, PATIENTISSIME RELIGIOSISSIME
 OCCUBUIT
 DIE MENSIS IANUARII DECEM. SEPT.
 ANNO SALUTIS CIOCOLXXVII.

To these slight memoranda of their Church and Parish, I should have added a list of the Rectors, had my series of them been compleat; but as it is not, I shall only mention the present—the Rev. J. BELL-WARD, A. B. who is an ornament to his sacred profession, and one of the worthiest of men.

F I N I S.

